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November 22, 2016

VIA FAX TO (212) 805-7942 AND ECF

Hon. Alvin K. Hellerstein United States District Court for the Southern District of New York 500 Pearl Street, Room 1050 New York, NY 10007-1312

Delta Pilots Association v. Melvin, Civ. Action No. 1:14-CV-00225-AKH

Dear Judge Hellerstein:

This firm has been retained to represent defendant Russell Melvin in the abovereferenced matter. We respectfully submit this letter to raise three concerns to the Court's attention and to seek the Court's assistance. Defendant, who has no residence or business interests in the State of New York, submits this request without waiving his strong objection to personal jurisdiction. See China Nat'l Chartering Corp. v. Pactrans Air & Sea, Inc., 882 F. Supp. 2d 579, 588-596 (S.D.N.Y. 2012).

1) Plaintiff's Refusal to Provide Information Concerning Its Third-Party Discovery

In reviewing the docket, we noted that plaintiff Delta Pilots Association ("DPA") has, by its own account, "served at least half a dozen different subpoenas on Internet Service Providers and telephone companies," prior to amending the complaint to name Mr. Melvin as defendant. (See Attachment 1, transcript of Aug. 14, 2014 conference at Tr. 9:4-6.) I sent a letter yesterday to Nicholas Granath, counsel to DPA, requesting copies of the third-party subpoenas that have been served to date, as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(a), as well as copies of any materials produced in response to those subpoenas. Mr. Granath and I conferred by telephone today, and he advised me that DPA will not provide copies of the subpoenas that have been served and will not produce copies of the materials that were obtained in response to its subpoenas.

We are concerned that this places Mr. Melvin at a serious disadvantage in responding to the Amended Complaint. In its motion for leave to take discovery, DPA asserted as follows:

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Quite simply, DPA intends to learn from third-parties the 'online tracks' of the hacker, and any telephone records 'tracks,' that will either indicate the real person or persons or provide leads to other information that will. For example, the hacker gained access to DPA's web hosting site by some method and at some certain time. The hacker also placed calls to DPA's founder. In each instance the hacker, here John Doe, had to have left indications of his or her actions. Those 'tracks' can be analyzed, by forensic experts if necessary, for telltale signs revealing Doe's true identity.

(Docket No. 4 at 9).

Based upon a reading of the Amended Complaint, it does not appear that DPA's third-party discovery yielded evidence of such "tracks." The Amended Complaint does not describe any specific action that defendant allegedly took to "hack" DPA's web site. Instead, it recites in a conclusory fashion the entire list of actions made unlawful by the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030 et seq. ("CFAA"), and ascribes such conduct to defendant. (Docket No. 51, Amended Compl. ¶¶ 41, 44, 45). If defendant's identity was revealed by the third-party discovery that was taken, that revelation is strangely omitted from the Amended Complaint. With respect to telephone calls made to the DPA president, Tim Caplinger, the Amended Complaint does not even allege that Mr. Melvin placed those calls. (Docket No. 51, Amended Compl. ¶ 55). Perhaps most surprisingly, even after taking discovery from the web site hosting service, SquareSpace, DPA was only able to allege "upon information and belief" that its web site is maintained on computers located in the state of New York. (Docket No. 51, Amended Compl. ¶ 31). If DPA could not even determine that its web site was hosted on a computer in New York State, it should be clear that personal jurisdiction over defendant is entirely lacking.

More than two and half years after DPA was granted permission to "serve immediate discovery upon third-parties" (Docket No. 5, Order), it has made virtually *no specific allegation* against Mr. Melvin, much less an allegation that refers to the "tracks" that, according to plaintiff, would undoubtedly exist if its web site had been hacked. (Docket No. 4 at 9).

2) Plaintiff's Refusal to Provide Defendant With Its January 29, 2015 Motion

My letter of yesterday to DPA's counsel also requested copies of the motion papers that were filed under seal on or about January 29, 2015, which we believe sought leave to amend the Complaint, as required by Rule 5(a). In my telephone call with Mr. Granath this afternoon, he advised that DPA refuses to provide defendant with those papers. DPA's motion to amend the complaint is, for one thing, relevant to our statute of limitations defense. Claims under the CFAA are subject to a two-year statute of limitations from "the date of the act complained of or the date of the discovery of the damage." 18 U.S.C. § 1030(g). The alleged hacking took place on November 8, 2013. DPA knew of Mr. Melvin's identity no later than early October 2014, when it announced its intention to sue him by name in his home state. (Docket No. 33 at 5) ("Now, we are moving forward with a new named lawsuit in the home state of one of the key players.")

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Nonetheless, plaintiff failed to serve defendant with the Complaint in this matter before November 8, 2015, the date upon which the CFAA limitations period expired. Instead, Mr. Melvin was served for the first time on November 3, 2016, nearly a year after the limitations period had lapsed.

For the reasons stated above, defendant respectfully requests, without waiving its objection to personal jurisdiction in this matter, that the Court direct plaintiff to provide defendant with: (1) copies of all formal discovery served upon third parties, (2) copies of all materials, including deposition transcripts and privilege logs, if any, obtained by DPA in the course of its discovery in this matter prior to service of the Amended Complaint, and (3) copies of the papers filed under seal on or about January 29, 2015.

3) Extension of Time to Respond to Amended Complaint

Defendant was served with the Amended Complaint on November 3, 2016, and a response is due Friday, November 25, 2016. This firm's representation of defendant began only this month, and as the Court is aware there is an extensive docket of motion practice that preceded the service of the Amended Complaint, which we have been reviewing with our client. We are concerned that defendant would be placed at a significant disadvantage if he were required to respond to the Amended Complaint without access to the materials requested above. Defendant therefore respectfully requests an extension of time to answer the Amended Complaint or otherwise move. This is defendant's first request for an extension of time.

With Your Honor's permission, defendant will file a responsive pleading within thirty (30) days of obtaining DPA's production of the requested materials. This request for additional time was made to DPA's counsel, who indicated that DPA will *not* consent to any extension of time. In the alternative, if the Court denies, in whole or in part, defendant's request for the materials sought in this letter, defendant respectfully requests an extension of time until December 30, 2016 to respond to the Amended Complaint.

Respectfully submitted, Wara fassier

Dana E. Lossia

TO: All Counsel Via ECF and email.

ATTACHMENT 1

this session.

2.4

Mr. Silverstone, where are we going with this case?

MR. SILVERSTONE: Your Honor, since we started

discovery back in January, we've accomplished a lot. We have served at least half a dozen different subpoenas on Internet service providers and telephone companies.

THE COURT: I know it's a lot of activity that you have done. What more do you need?

MR. SILVERSTONE: We probably need a little bit more time to make a decision as to whether we have enough information to make one of these potential individuals a defendant.

THE COURT: Let's say you have. What then? What happens if you make out a technical violation of the statute?

MR. SILVERSTONE: I think it is up to the client to

decide whether he wants to proceed.

THE COURT: Let's say he proceeds. What does he get? What could he recover?

MR. SILVERSTONE: He could recover damages for the cost of the investigation and any damages he could prove that may have been caused to the organization.

THE COURT: Let's say he can't prove damages and all you have is legal expense.

MR. SILVERSTONE: Right, and expert fees. There will be some damages for not only the investigative aspect but the